



Old Poverty Is Gone In Britain

C.C.F. Candidate



DAVID LEWIS

IS NOMINATED FOR HAMILTON RIDING

OTTAWA, (CPA).—David Lewis was nominated at an enthusiastic Hamilton meeting on September 27 to contest the next federal election in the constituency of Wentworth, Ontario. He won out in a ballot over a local Hamilton C.C.F.'er, Roy Aindow, who later swung in his support behind the national secretary, who thus makes his second bid for entrance to the House of Commons in the Hamilton area.

It promises to be a tough fight for the dynamic young secretary of the party. Rumors are already

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PERSONAL STUFF

BY E. E. R.

Today a man who travels widely throughout Alberta, and whose judgment and understanding I regard very highly, was in Edmonton and called me on the telephone. In the light of recent events in this province, he was a strange message. "You people in the C.C.F. have an important duty to undertake for the people of Alberta in the next three or four years," he said. My "Oh?" may have had a touch of cynicism in it. After all, the people of Alberta, or most of them, had not given very much indication that they wanted us to undertake any important duties for them. But my friend wanted to be put off. "I know the election results were bad," he replied, "but I'm telling you that the people of this province are depending on you and you mustn't let them down." He didn't give me a chance to answer that one. "I've been around since the election," he went on, "and I've talked to a lot of people. I can tell you positively that they'd hate to see the C.C.F. go under. They expect to see it some day. They expect you to have it there

(Continued on Page 8)

"People Who Count" Are Better Off Under Labor

"When we in the trade union movement saw that much of our work was being made ineffective by government action, we went into politics ourselves," said F. C. Fitzpatrick, member of the executive council of the Amalgamated Engineering Union of Great Britain, in an interview with the People's Weekly on Monday.

Mr. Fitzpatrick is touring with the United Kingdom Engineering Mission to Canada, the members of which were in Edmonton this week.

He described the present British government as the best in the nation's history.

"True, we have some austerity," the Britisher said, "but we've done away with the old poverty and everybody's getting a fair share of the necessities of life. That's a big accomplishment in a short time, and we've only just started."

In spite of the stupendous tasks which faced the Labor government, great progress had been made in three years, Mr. Fitzpatrick said. In coal alone the increased production, even with essential new development work being carried on, has been little less than an industrial miracle, he claimed.

Capitalists Failed

"That's one thing about your capitalists over here," the union leader remarked, "they do seem to plow more of their profits back into the industry. It was the opposite of this practice in Britain

(Continued on Page 2)

British government as the

Re-train Delinquents

BOYS' SCHOOL TO COST \$350,000

REGINA.—A \$350,000 industrial school for the re-training of delinquent boys is now under construction on provincial government grounds behind the legislative building, Social Welfare Minister J. H. Sturdy announced recently.

The new school will replace the one destroyed by fire on January 26, 1948 and will take about a year and a half to complete. Mr. Sturdy said. At present the boys are housed at an old explosive depot in Regina and will remain there until the new building is finished.

Designed to accommodate approximately 100 boys, the building.

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Tory Hand-Picked Delegates

Deifenbaker "Better Man" But Big Shots Wanted Drew

By DORIS FRENCH

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Taking his cue no doubt from a recent Gallup poll which showed that 62% of all Canadian voters do not know what the Conservative Party stands for, while 11% (the largest group which answered) said "Big Business", "Big Shots" or "against the worker", John Bracken made his parting bow to the Conservative national convention on September 30 with a recommendation to the party to "clarify its objectives," and follow the "straight path to reasoned progress."

He affirmed bluntly, "We stand for private enterprise," and at the same time admonished the party to "become what it has never fully succeeded in becoming in this country—the Crusading Party of the common man in every walk of life."

A Real Dilemma

This presented a real dilemma. In his search for the "straight path", Mr. Bracken told the convention audience:

"We can turn to the 'left' and find all the side-roads filled to overflowing with wishful thinkers and hopeful planners; or we can turn to the 'right' and be interpreted as a class party, devoted in the public mind to business interests almost exclusively. To the 'left' lies the hidden slope to Com-

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Urge World Oil Study

CO-OP DELEGATES MEET IN PRAGUE

OTTAWA, (CPA).—The "Iron Curtain" is so far insufficient to keep apart the co-operative movements of East and West.

Recently Prague, Czechoslovakia, was the scene of the biennial Congress of the International Co-operative Alliance. The Congress attracted delegates from national co-operative movements in every part of the world. Total membership in the I.C.A. numbers 85,000,000 people in 39 countries. Decision to hold the Congress in Prague was taken two years ago by delegates attending the Congress held in Zurich, Switzerland.

Canada Represented

Representing Canada at the world meet was Eugene Bussiere, a former secretary of La Consoil Supérieur de la Co-operation (Quebec's provincial co-operative union), and now Director of the Extension Department of Laval University.

The Congress was scheduled to consider a proposal to ask the United Nations for a thorough study of world oil resources.

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Three of the members of the United Kingdom engineering mission photographed at a welcoming party in the Edmonton Public Library on Monday. From left to right: C. Bennett, of the engineering division of the British Ministry of Supply; E. Bruce Ball of London, acting leader of the party; F. C. Fitzpatrick, member of the executive council of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, who in an interview with the People's Weekly tells of the amazing recovery Britain is staging under the Labor government.

Co-ops Face Real Battle For Life in U.S. Congress

WASHINGTON. — "Co-operatives," particularly those of farmers, face a real battle for life in the next session of Congress.

Sentor John J. Williams (Rep., Del.), who was elected with the help of the du Pont interests, which rule the Delaware G.O.P., has already fired the opening gun in the campaign to kill the "co-ops" by taxing them to death.

Williams made a fortune in the grain business as a "middleman" between farmers and consumers. He apparently fears such profits are threatened by the growth of consumer and farmer co-ops, which make no profits and divide their savings among the members who buy and sell through them.

Is Deadly Poison

The Delaware senator, however, calls these co-op savings "profits," and recently introduced a bill which would put on co-operative groups the same taxes as are levied on profit-making corporations.

Williams' bill, and the statement he made in introducing it, contain a lot of talk about "fair taxation," but the measure would

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LABOR WINS GLASGOW SEAT IN BY-ELECTION

GLASGOW, Scotland.—Mrs. Alice Cullen won the by-election for the Labor Party in the Gorbals division of Glasgow in last Thursday's contest with a clear majority over the combined vote of her two opponents. Mrs. Cullen polled 13,706 votes; Willis Roxburgh, Conservative, 7,181; Peter Kerrigan, Communist, 4,233.

George Buchannan, the former Labor member, who had held the seat for 20 years and was a great favorite with the electorate, polled 21,073 votes in 1945 as against 5,269 for the Conservatives.

TASMANIA RE-ELECTS

A LABOR GOVERNMENT

OTTAWA, (CPA).—General elections held in Tasmania recently resulted as follows, party strengths in the former State Parliament being shown in brackets: Labor 15 (16), Liberals 2 (2), Independents 3 (2). Tasmania has had a Labor Government for 13 years, Mr. Cosgrove having been premier uninterrupted, except for a 2-month period, since 1939.

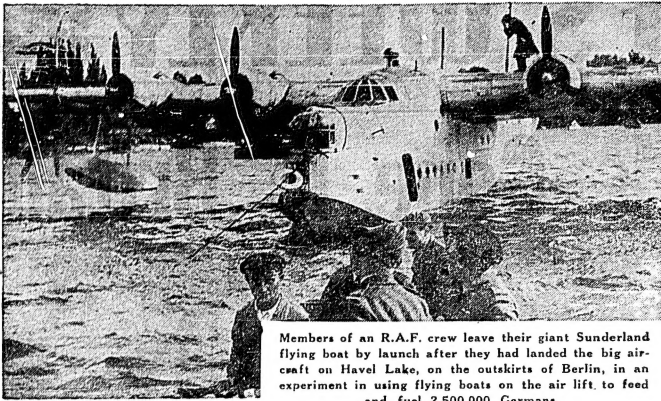
Against "Mike" Pearson

TRADE UNIONIST IN ALGOMA EAST

TORONTO, (CPA).—The decision of the Algoma East C.C.F. Association to contest the by-election against the Hon. "Mike" Pearson will give the voters in that northern Ontario riding an opportunity to determine whether or not they want to be represented by this new Cabinet Minister.

The Conservative Party has already announced that they will not place a candidate in the field on the grounds that the foreign situation demands the uninterrupted attention of the Minister for External Affairs. Political circles in Ontario believe that their decision was based on less idealistic grounds. After the Conservatives' statement on Algoma East, George Drew announced that, if elected to the national leadership, he would immediately seek a seat in the House. Obviously the Conservatives thought they had no chance of winning in Algoma East, and rather than leave themselves open to public derision by

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Members of an R.A.F. crew leave their giant Sunderland flying boat by launch after they had landed the big aircraft on Havel Lake, on the outskirts of Berlin, in an experiment in using flying boats on the air lift to feed and fuel 2,500,000 Germans.



German women and a baby carriage go aboard an R.A.F. transport that had flown in food. The women and the baby had been held up in the city by the blockade and were being taken out by the British on a return trip.

A C.C.F. National Office Commentary

Should the West Stay in Berlin?

THE chances of our staying in Berlin, in peace, depend almost entirely on the assumption that the Russians do not want war. It is probable that that assumption is correct—at present anyway. Yet each succeeding turn of the screw by the Russians brings the danger closer. If Russian anti-aircraft fire should bring down American or British planes in the air corridor, the incident might provide the spark which would touch off "the black fury . . . of atomic war" as Mr. Bevin called it in his recent speech.

Yalta Decision

In spite of Russian claims now to the contrary, the Western Powers are occupying Berlin as of right, and not at the sufferance of the Russians. The decision on Four Power Occupation of Berlin was made at Yalta at the same time the zones of occupation were determined. Likewise, the right of free access to Berlin was determined by agreement.

Understanding With Russia

On June 29, 1945, an understanding was reached between Marshal Zhukov on behalf of the Russians, and the British and Americans, that in return for substantial withdrawals of British and American forces to the westward, there would be free and unrestricted use of rail, road, water and air corridors between the Western Zones and Berlin. In pursuance of this agreement the British retired in many places to a depth of 150 miles on a front of more than 400 miles, and the Americans withdrew from such areas as Saxony and Thuringia, the territory thus given up being incorporated into the Russian zone.

What is behind the Russian decision to blockade Berlin? It is part of the larger dispute over Germany generally, and how far Communist influence is to extend over Europe.

After months of haggling with the Russians in an attempt to get agreement covering all Germany, the West decided, at long last, that Western Germany could not be allowed to remain a permanent slum scarring the face of western Europe; that economic reconstruction of the Western zones, including currency reform, could wait no longer; and that the period of stagnation in the political sphere could also not be allowed to continue.

The Soviet government regarded the decision as a challenge and retaliated with the blockade of Berlin. The apparent intention was to blackmail the Western Powers into giving in to Soviet demands for the whole of Germany or face eviction from Berlin.

Won't Yield to Threats

The British note of July 8 summed up the West's reaction: "H.M. government would not have withdrawn their troops from a large area now occupied by the Soviet Union had there been any doubt whatsoever about the observance of their agreed right of free access to their sector of Berlin. . . . They further declare that they will not be induced by threats, pressure or other actions to abandon these rights." Is this decision to stay in Berlin, with all the risks and difficulties it entails, the right one? Or should we withdraw?

Fear for German Democrats

A withdrawal from Berlin would have two major calamitous results. In the first place, within 24 hours, perhaps less, thousands

of Germans who have been co-operating loyally with the Western Powers would be torn from their homes and placed under arrest. We have only to look at other countries in the Soviet sphere of influence to know what their fate would be. C.C.F.ers have a particular interest in the fate of the Social Democrats, who form the largest political group in Berlin.

Of these people Bevin said in the House of Commons on June 30: "I can well understand the determination of the Berlin population. There is a good Social Democratic background still alive in Berlin in spite of the Kaiser and Hitler. Berlin should not be confused with Prussia. The work of Engels and many of the early Socialists still lives, and is reflected in the views of Germans

today while this issue is being fought out. . . . We cannot abandon these stout-hearted Democrats who are refusing to bow to Soviet pressure. The morale of the Berlin population is excellent, and their determination to put up with any degree of privation rather than be surrendered to exclusive Russian domination must carry from us our fullest support."

But there is a second and more important reason why a withdrawal cannot be contemplated. It would be Munich all over again. All the peoples of Europe and the peoples of Germany in particular would feel that the West had sold them out. What hope would there be then for the Western Union? How could we allay the fear of the Scandinavian countries if we

run away from Berlin? More important still, it would be an open invitation to the Soviet forces to repeat in Vienna and in other areas what had succeeded so well in Berlin. Never again could we convince the Soviets that we would not ultimately give way on any matter under dispute rather than risk war—and there would undoubtedly then come a time when they would underestimate how far we would be willing to give way.

The best chance of preserving peace is to make crystal clear to the Russians that we will not be removed from Berlin except by force and it is up to them to decide whether they will take that risk. Berlin is undoubtedly the place where we should draw the line.

People Who Count

(Continued from Page 1)

that left the coal mines and railways in the deplorable state in which the Labor government found them."

"Our electrical industry was a fine example of so-called free enterprise," Mr. Fitzpatrick said. "We had about twenty different systems. For example, when I moved from Sheffield to London I couldn't use any of my electrical appliances. Many thousands of workers were constantly engaged in the wasteful task of converting electrical apparatus for use in different areas. We're changing all that under public ownership," he added.

Expressing amazement at the misrepresentation by Canadian newspapers of what is going on in Britain, Mr. Fitzpatrick said it was completely false to charge

that the Labor Government's program had hampered industrial efficiency.

Overcoming Difficulties

"The very opposite is true," he said. "In the mines, on the railways, in the electrical and other industries, the government has made great success of overcoming the inefficiency and lack of co-ordination of private companies," he added.

Referring to labor relations in the engineering trades Mr. Fitzpatrick said the labor-management consultative machinery that had been evolved was working very well. "There is scarcely a problem that we don't work out around a common table," he said, "and as a last resort we have a system of arbitration the decisions of which are accepted by the employers and the union."

The Amalgamated Engineering Union has 900,000 members, equal to the population of Alberta.

Want to Buy and Sell

The purpose of the engineering mission in Canada is to promote the sale of more British goods. "We want to sell more to you so we can buy more from you," Mr. Fitzpatrick said, "and if we don't we can't."

Good Workers' Restaurants Told about the complaints of

10,000,000 ENROLLED IN BRITAIN'S CO-OPS

LONDON, England.—Memberships of co-operative retail societies in Great Britain now exceeds 10,000,000 — the highest ever.

Retail sales in 1947 totalling £443,709,352 were £41,000,000 higher than in 1946. Share capital of retail societies in 1947 reached £248,187,000 — nearly 1,000,000 more than in 1946.

Co-operatives supply one in three families with milk, one in four families with rationed, one in five families with bread, tea and coal, and one in nine families with clothing.

Canadian visitors to Britain about food, the union executive was not greatly impressed. "Send any of your friends to me," he said, "and I'll take 'em to the restaurants where some of our chaps in the engineering trades eat, and I'll warrant they won't go away hungry," he said.

Mr. Fitzpatrick was emphatic in his belief that the people who count most for Britain, her working population, were better off now than ever before in their history and out of that fact would come complete economic recovery for the nation.

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ONLY KIDDING

In his farewell address to the Progressive Conservative convention at Ottawa Mr. John Bracken, (Honest John) retiring leader, stooped just as low as any of the old time politicians in his attack on the C.C.F. Yes just as low as Mr. Low of the Social Credit party ever did in distorting and maligning the objectives and principles of democratic Socialism. Of course, they know what they are doing. But fear of losing their special privileges under capitalism is so great that they are quite ready to give false witness against their fellow citizens in order to retain these privileges. And, they would, no doubt, be terribly shocked if someone accused them of being hypocrites in their utterances.

Mr. Bracken wishes his party to become the party "of the common man in every walk of life." Have you ever heard, regarded nonsense? How can the same party be a champion of people in "every walk of life?" Can the same person successfully represent the interests of the master and the slave, the lender and the borrower, the landlord and the renter, the employer and the employee, the buyer and the seller?

Mr. Bracken knows better. As a good Christian he knows that the Teacher said: "You cannot serve two masters." Neither can John Bracken, George Drew or anybody else. In the same breath he smeared the C.C.F. as a party whose chief stock in trade "is the fallacious and anti-Christian doctrine of class conflict." John knows better. He knows that James Woodsworth, who was a fellow citizen of his in Winnipeg, would not propose an unchristian act. He knows that there is not a single sentence in the C.C.F. manifesto which does not aim at social justice and conforms with the principles of the brotherhood of man. Yes, John Bracken knows it.

He also knows that division of our contemporary society into classes is a fact for which neither Socialists nor Conservatives are responsible. No more than anyone is responsible for the division of the year into seasons. It is there, that's all. The conflict is there between those who buy and sell, lend and borrow, work and hire, rent and lease.

Over centuries society has developed into a divided community with conflicting group interests. It is neither fallacious nor "un-Christian" to recognize such a stark reality and face up to it. In this conflict of interests people are eventually forced to take sides. And leaders of people must become champions of either one group or another according to the dictates of their conscience or economic interests. To propose that the same persons may champion the interests of these conflicting groups is to propose the physically impossible. It is to deny the truth that one cannot serve two masters.

Mr. Bracken's Progressive Conservative Party has had ample opportunity to become the party of the "common man," if there is such an animal. Ever since Confederation this party has represented a definite business group. Since that time the differences of

The People Speak

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 300 words in length.

PROFITS UNDER THE C.C.F.

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: I have one concrete, indisputable evidence that the people of Saskatchewan, at least in certain industries, enjoy greater profits from their labor, under the C.C.F. government in that province, where industry is regulated, than in other provinces where "free enterprise" rules.

My neighbor here at Newton, Alec. Peprowsky, is a pioneer fisherman and trapper at Lac La Ronge, in northern Saskatchewan. This past catch of fur and fish, under government regulated classification, registration and sale, has netted him about sixty per cent more, for the same amount, than it did under the "free for all" sale to itinerant buyers.

His fish catch was taken over, carefully inspected, classified into grades and sold to registered buyers through the government agency, and every cent of the returns given to him, after the small fee for this service was deducted.

His furs, from different fur bearers, were taken into a government disposal factory, inspected piece by piece, graded carefully and labelled by the government agents.

This fur was then entered in an eastern fur sale where many old country buyers were present and was offered by the government for sale. Every cent of the returns went into Alec's pocket, except for the fee, and he enjoyed a good profit from the government planned and government administered sale. He is now an enthusiastic supporter of the planned economy of his province. It means money in his pocket.

BERT HUFFMAN,
Newton Station, B.C.

"MIDDLE WAY" REFORMER

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: You invite short and snappy after-election comments to the People's Weekly, but forget to mention that letters must be comforting above all else, and contain no words of criticism.

I lived in Alberta for 35 years and the thing that strikes me most forcibly these days, is the changed attitude of Alberta socialists. They are no more like the fearless men of old than "Hyperion is to a Satyr." These former scouts welcomed criticism: lapped it up; answered it, and looked for more, knowing it was good for the cause. But what do we find today? A band of hope and shrinking victims who are afraid to take a stand even on the simple question of a substitute for butter, when that commodity gets too high for slender purses, except to print a few silly innuendoes against margarine by a man who would be better employed debunking the vile butter which is often palmed off on us today. But not an editorial

these business groups have disappeared. Monopoly interests have merged into one controlling clique. Now, one calls the other "deceitful" in an endeavor to perpetuate sham democracy. It's too late. The lines are being sharply drawn. A new party has arisen to represent not the "common man" but the working man on the farm and in industry. That is the C.C.F. whatever other parties merge and remerge, they represent the property interests of Big Business. They are only kidding the folks, that's all.

cheap was forthcoming from the supposedly courageous and bottom dog loving People's Weekly.

Then at last after severe prodding, Mr. Coldwell foresook the "conspiracy of silence" long enough to make the lofty announcement that he was not against margarine, but it must be made by a crown company. That is all right for the M.P.'s who raised their salaries high enough to buy butter, but what about those who may starve while waiting who knows how long? Well, it's a safe bet this letter won't appear, Mr. Editor, as it is long and snappy instead of vice versa, but if I offend it is for your good and so I sign off as a "middle way" practical reformer who has more regard for the price of eggs than he has for anyism.

But to finish on a more encouraging note, please bear in mind that as one swallow does not make a summer, neither does one slip mean the downfall of any political party. You are right in many things and good luck to you. Just be a little more practical and your innings will come all the sooner when you show you can profit from past mistakes and lost opportunities.

JOHN CHRISTIE.

6625 Fleming St.,
Vancouver, B.C.

GREETINGS FROM ENGLAND

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: Perhaps because some 5,000 miles separate us, my views on the C.C.F. are unimportant, but, having just read a copy of the "People's Weekly" I feel compelled to wish your party success.

I must admit that my knowledge of Canadian politics is limited, but, after studying the "People's Weekly" I have a high regard for your aims and policy.

In spite of frequent bitter criticism of Britain's Labor Government here and abroad, the fact remains that our present Labor Government, since coming into office, has given the people that matter more justice, security and equality of opportunity than any other previous government. I, for example, having a serious disability, have received considerable benefits since the new National Health Service started in June.

Your party, it seems, has very similar ideals to our government. I wish you every success.

Yours,

R. C. ROSE,

22, Wrawby Street,
BRIGG, Lincs.,
England.

Co-op Delegates

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sources. The economic and Social Commission of U.N. last year turned down a request of the L.C.A. the world oil resources, beginning with those of the Middle East, be made subject to some authority under U.N. "by and with the consent of the states involved." The L.C.A. is one of the permanent Category "A" consultant bodies of United Nations.

Immediately preceding the Congress were meetings of the International Co-operative Petroleum Association, the International Co-operative Trading Agency, International Workers Guild, and various committees.



By H. ZELLA SPENCER

THERE ARE times, when despite our efforts to realize that our personal affairs may be of no great moment to other people, they continue to be uppermost in our thoughts and very often in our utterances as well. I think I am rather guilty of that at the present time. I know I wrote recently at length on the subject of my packing to leave somewhat reluctantly, a home of many years to move to another province.

Today I feel I could quite as easily, and at equal length, dwell on the subject of preparing for a sale and all that it entails. There is the sudden realization that the almost "skeletons in the cupboard" are to be brought out and spread before the critical gaze of friends and acquaintances. There are the pangs at the thought of parting with this or that which seems very dear to our hearts but which are trifles to others. There is the wondering about just what the weather will prove for the day. There are other things but as yet I have sufficient self-control to spare you.

But I do want to take this opportunity of saying good-bye to you who read "my" corner. As I said, we are shortly moving from this province and there would be no point in me continuing to write in an Alberta paper which is the provincial C.C.F. publication.

Those who have been my readers will well know that they do not get a succession of profound political efforts. If I were capable of doing that—and I am not—it would not have been my aim. I tried to write so that some might try my lighter stuff and go on to more substantial fare. And while

I wandered at times far from the pressing social questions of today, I did it because it always seems to me that after a diversion we come back refreshed. I tried to write from the point of view of the country woman for, as I have said before, it seems to me it is most essential that the urban and country people have a thoroughly sympathetic understanding of each other if they are to work together to greatest advantage in our C.C.F.

If I have made a contribution to the paper and to the efforts for which we are working, I am most grateful for the opportunity. And may I take this opportunity to thank those, who through the years, have been kind enough to write to me or speak to me about my work.

Also I want to give my best wishes to this paper with its staff and contributors, to the readers and to the movement we are trying to further in this province and in every other province in Canada.

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EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

Boys' School To

(Continued from Page 1)

ing will be constructed on a modified cottage plan. A complete cottage system had been recommended in the 1946 report of the Saskatchewan Penal Commission. The modified plan will cut construction and administration costs.

Well-Equipped
Two classrooms, a trade shop, a boiler room and hospital wing, four dormitories and a combined auditorium and gymnasium will make up the building.

Each dormitory will have a quiet room where the boys may spend their pre-bed time in reading, writing, or discussions with their counsellor. Provision has been made for a playing field on the grounds.

The new location was considered essential to the success of the training program in order to dispel any sense of isolation and allied problem which arise when such schools are built at a considerable distance from a city.

LABOR DIRECTORY

Look Here for Information Regarding Directors, Meetings, etc., of Trade Unions and Other Labor Organizations in the Province.

EDMONTON

Carpenters & Joiners of America Local 1325, Edmonton, Alta. United Brotherhood of Metal 1st and 3rd Floors in the Labor Temple, President, Charles D. Blair, 1022 10th Street; Fin. Sec., L. D. Pollard, 9328 101A Ave.; Treasurer, J. A. S. Smith, 1182 95A Street; Business Agent, J. P. Gagar, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers of America No. 120, United—Meets second Wednesday in each month in Labor Hall, President, Percy Williamson, 9548 106A Ave.; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. Smith 9317 90A Avenue.

Fire Fighters, No. 209, International Association of Firemen, No. 2 Fire Hall, President, Tom Steele, 9444 106th St., Edmonton; Secretary-Treasurer, W. Young, 12114 Jasper Ave., Edmonton.

UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS

OF AMERICA—Edmonton, Alberta.

MEETINGS

Local 233 (Burns)—Second Monday of each month: Alberta Avenue Hall—8 p.m.

Local 245 (Canada Packers)—First Monday of each month: Alberta Avenue Hall—7:30 p.m.

Local 280 (Swifts)—First Thursday of each month: Alberta Avenue Hall—8:30 p.m.

Local 319 (Gainers)—Second Wednesday of each month: U.P.W.A. Board Room—10:00 a.m.

Local 348 (Horse Group)—First Saturday of each month: U.P.W.A. Board Room—10:00 a.m.

Edmonton Joint Council—Last Wednesday of each month: U.P.W.A. Office—8:30 p.m.

PEOPLE'S WEEKLY

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE ALBERTA C.C.F.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

At 10910 102 Street, Edmonton, Alberta

Publication Board:

J. E. Cook, Gordon Clark, John King, Clifford E. Lee,
W. Margolis, Mrs. Nellie Peterson

Subscriptions: \$2.00 per year; 3 years \$5.00

"Authorized as second-class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa"

VOL. XXIX, No. 7

October 9, 1948

MONEY IN THE SADDLE

RUMOUR PERSISTS that the money-bags said, "No Drew, no money!" Perhaps this is the explanation, since there seems no other, why the Conservative convention selected Drew over Deifenbaker, when so many delegates sighed sadly that Deifenbaker was the better man.

In a sense the election of George Drew as Conservative leader is a good thing for Canada. Now there can be no doubt where the Tory party stands. If Deifenbaker or Fleming had been selected, well-meaning old-party supporters might have thought there were progressive intentions in the party. Certainly the party would have made claims to progressivism, with resulting confusion. But no one can call Drew a progressive, not even with tongue in cheek. His election over the two other men makes crystal clear the fact that the Conservative party is determined to occupy a space to the right of St. Laurent and the Liberal Party. They will have difficulty in finding that space, but their position can no longer be doubted.

If one discards the double talk in the program adopted by the Conservative convention, one sees clearly what its main ingredients are: protection of the gold-mining interests; opposition to national social security by continuing on a national scale the disruptive policies which Drew pursued as premier of Ontario; the destruction of every attempt to hold down prices and plan the economy; all-out inflation and profiteering; the most reactionary appeal to prejudice in a vicious campaign against the C.C.F. and socialism.

In his valedictory speech, John Bracken stated that if his party chose the road to the right, it would face "a short and bitter descent to oblivion." His party has chosen this road: it is up to the working people of Canada to send it down to the oblivion which Mr. Bracken foretold.

THE SPENCERS

WITH THE departure of Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Spencer from Alberta this month, this province loses two very valuable citizens. In his public life, which extends over thirty years, Henry Spencer has given the people of his community, of the province and of Canada, an example of unselfish, devoted service that would be difficult to match anywhere. Mrs. Spencer has not only been a helpful co-partner in her husband's work, but has made a place for herself in the affection of the farm people of the province, through her writing and other activities.

One of the weaknesses of democracy in action is the fact that there are too few people like the Spencers. "Let George do it" has become more than a frivolous phrase in relation to public service. It is, unfortunately, the political and social attitude of the majority. This is a bad thing for democracy but it does make a man like Henry Spencer stand out by contrast.

As a member of the House of Commons for fourteen years Mr. Spencer left behind him a proud record of wise and devoted application to his duties. As a municipal councillor and school trustee, as president of the Alberta School Trustees' Association, as an active and greatly valued member of farm and co-operative organizations, as a member of the Senate of the University of Alberta, Mr. Spencer has served faithfully and well.

The C.C.F., to which he has given his political allegiance from the beginning, will miss him in Alberta, but as has been the case with others who have moved to the coast province, it is altogether likely that his activity will only be transferred from one locality to another. Because, wherever Mr. and Mrs. Henry Spencer may be they can be expected to be active in support of the things in which they so strongly believe.

VICIOUS LIES

IN ANOTHER column in this issue is a report from New Zealand, giving the impressions of an English writer who spent some time in the country. It is an account of comfortable, secure, gracious, common sense living. It has been achieved by a wider application of the principle of democracy to the social and economic life of the nation than is practiced anywhere else in the world. And it works in bringing a better life to the people of New Zealand.

The C.C.F. program in Canada is the same as that of the New Zealand Labor Party, making necessary allowances for the differences in two countries. It is a program for better living, a program which is the very essence of democracy. Therefore some of the statements being made about the C.C.F. by political opponents and the big business press can only be described as vicious and deliberate lies.

An example from the September issue of *Western Business*: "It is shocking enough to find widely advocated in Canada a system of society which can have but one inevitable result—the ushering in of full regimentation and the police state."

THE
THIRD
COLUMNGOOD OLD-FASHIONED
TORIES

Stottler Independent:

"Why did the Social Credit party score its fourth victory with such a commanding majority which left the Opposition hanging on the hopes?"

"The reason is that it is not social credit, except to some of its blind supporters, but it is now a good, old-fashioned Conservative party which is emphatically opposed to socialism in any shape or form. The Liberals and the Independents were also opposed to Socialism but they were not emphatic about it. . . .

"If a real grass-roots Conservative Government had been in power in Alberta during the past ten years, its policy would have been indistinguishable from that of our S.C. Government except in regard to treasury banks, as such a government would have had no political reason to set them up.

"A simon-pure Conservative Government after the model of Viscount Bennett and Arthur Meighen, would have done the same things as our S.C. Government has done and done them better. . . .

"It is also quite possible that the S.C. electors did not know that they were voting Conservative, but they should have known that they were not voting social credit. . . .

"We might as well be realistic and admit that our Government has abandoned social credit as a hopeless case. . . .

"So while many S.C. supporters in our own province were still dreaming dreams and seeing visions, the Federal Conservatives took note of the real situation in Alberta and they reported at headquarters that all was well on the Western Front.

"They spoke highly of our government at conventions, and Mrs. Bracken at a Winnipeg gathering declared that Alberta had a real orthodox government, meaning a good Conservative government. At the recent provincial election they put no candidates in the field.

"But our government, with all its good intentions, has never been able to act with a single mind. Its mass mind is partly Conservative and partly Douglas Social Credit but it has done the best it could by trying to purge the Douglasites and thus reach the penitent bench with none of its poor though vocal relations."



A MANNING VICTORY

Voice of the Electors,
October 1:

"The Social Credit Government of Alberta has been swept back into power with an overwhelming electoral victory—over 50 seats in a house of 57, and 57 per cent of the popular vote. . . .

"But is this a victory for social credit? Hardly. Since social credit has never been in operation in Alberta, Auberhart's early attempts were fought by the federal government and the courts, and his legislation thrown out. And in recent years, under Manning, the government seems to have become more and more orthodox and satisfied to give 'good administration.' Therefore it would seem that the electoral victory is a personal victory for Manning and 'good administration.'"

FOOTPRINTS

By Their Fruits

BY J. P. GRIFFIN

"The ungodly are haughty and hurry the downturn."

AS PART of their campaign against the C.C.F. the capitalists have come up with the slogan, "Controls restrict production."

This assertion means little or nothing in point of fact according to the simple-mindedness or clear perception possessed by the hearer.

Controls of themselves neither restrict nor increase production. Only the application of labor to, or the withholding of it from natural resource can do that. It is not controls that restrict production but the refusal of great corporations to accept controls that has such an effect. Moreover when controls are applied to public enterprise the result may be quite different from what happens when they are applied to private enterprise.

In the early days of the war the manufacturers of Canada were offered a controlled profit of five per cent, and they all refused to turn a wheel to provide the armed forces with military equipment. The great steel monopoly refused to make more steel until price controls were lifted, and this policy has been generally true of all Canadian industry since the war. But here again it was not the controls that caused scarcity but the refusal of Big Business to accept them.

In Regina some years ago the city council, after due prodding by the C.C.F. members, exercised its control over the city power system by reducing the rate per kilowatt hour. Immediately produc-

tion and consumption rose. They did the same thing again and again, and the result of each exercise of public control over the cost of light and power was that production and consumption increased. The controlled price offered to the farmer by the Wheat Board is more likely in the long run to ensure a high standard of production than is an open market which may average out at a loss to the producer.

What then is the answer to the cry that controls restrict production? Are we to tamely accept the proposition that monopolies must be allowed to have their own way, to make what they please, when they please, and to charge us whatever they please for it? Assuredly not. If the great monopolies refuse to produce goods at a controlled price which the consumers can afford to pay, then the consumers must do the job for themselves as they did in Sweden long ago when they broke the stranglehold which the General Electric Co. held upon their electrical supplies.

The post office is a government monopoly that exercises effective price control over its services. Only an ass would be willing to turn that service over to a private monopoly and place it beyond public control.

In its policy of price control in the interest of the consumer, the C.C.F. is both safe and sound. But industrial bandits who insist on trying to be uncontrollable should not be surprised when they find themselves facing the unpleasant consequences that always catch up with those who prey upon society.

Free Enterprise

By J. E. COOK

President, Alberta C.C.F.

AN Edmonton daily newspaper, proud to be the oldest in the province, recently was acquired by new owners, who described themselves as a home-town group of businessmen. Naturally, such a group is vitally interested in what happens in, and to, Edmonton. The interest even may go farther and extend to who pitches and who catches.

"It Pays to Advertise"

It could be that the money that was used for the purchase did not all come from the savings of these individuals. Perhaps it did. It could be that the new control is interested in certain definite things in Edmonton and Alberta. It could be that the interest includes, in particular, the fortunes of certain corporations and individuals.

This paper acquired new management and has taken on a sort of crusade character. Boosters and knockers. Hooray for Edmonton and Alberta, but it can be very pontifical in its criticism of certain persons, perhaps not always on the side of corporations, or not exuberant enough about the great god of free enterprise for high profits.

"Less Competition, Please"

What kind of a deal the owners of utilities (using natural gas just

as an illustration) get from the city may well depend on who is the mayor. To this group it is important, just as it was important that there should be a government in this province that is ready to fight in defence of the right of monopolies to have access to the great bulk of the rich store of Alberta natural resources.

No Extension

An announcement on Sept. 20 that the C.N.R. had made up its mind (or had changed its mind) on the question of a new extension to the Macdonald Hotel brought a front-page editorial attack on Mayor Ainslay.

"Ainslay's Fault?"

With snappy pen the editor rants: "It is discouraging because Mayor Ainslay has twice led the people of this city, desperately anxious for increased hotel accommodation, to believe that a straight-forward arrangement with the C.N.R. was just around the corner.

"Now it is clear and obvious that the C.N.R. has no immediate intention . . . and never had any intention of an early start on such a project.

On Again, Off Again

"What kind of a game then has Mayor Ainslay been playing with the hopes and needs of the people of Edmonton?"

(Continued on Page 6)



Wainwright Banquet in Honor Of the Spencers and Sanders'

To afford a wide opportunity to honor Mr. and Mrs. Henry Spencer, of Edgerton, and Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Sanders, of Irma, all of whom are moving to British Columbia, a supper banquet has been arranged for the I.O.O.F. Hall, Wainwright, on Friday, Oct. 15, commencing at 7:00 p.m.

Through many years of unselfish service to a large community, the activities of Mr. Spencer and Mr. Sanders have been closely allied. Both have served for many years on the same municipal council and both have been, or are, members of the school board, though one lives at Irma and one at Edgerton.

Active in Farm Movement

Both are very active in the farm movements of the Wainwright district and have made real sacrifices in furthering the work of the C.C.F.

Mr. Sanders, with two sons, has operated a large stock and grain farm near Irma. Before locating in Irma he was secretary for many years of the carpenters' union in Edmonton. His influence and that of Mrs. Sanders, in a community that extends over that northeastern Alberta empire, Battle River federal constituency, has been notable. Mrs. Sanders and their sons have stood side by side in

(Continued on Page 7)

Highly Commends Irvine Article

Many favorable comments have been received on William Irvine's article in the September 25th issue of the People's Weekly. Included among them are the following excerpts from a letter which Miss Mary R. Crawford received from Mrs. Caroline Riley, former Edmontonian now living in Vancouver:

"Yesterday when I read the People's Weekly with several excellent articles climaxed by that magnificent page of Bill Irvine's, I felt that you giants of the Alberta C.C.F. don't need much comfort from outsiders or 'once were Albertans.' You have what it takes and that helps our sometimes shaky faith. (And none of you have sold out like Thomas and MacDonald).

Clear and Trumpet-Like

"I was thinking that that splendid statement of his faith in the principles of our movement has been the centre of Mr. Irvine's life and work. Again and again in tough times and in the occasional good ones, his voice has been clear and trumpet-like—it is not defeat to lose for right principles.

"What a man! Surely we must go on to help our world somehow, with leaders like him. We live in such a difficult, discouraging time that he seems the more remarkable to me."

Which Is The Democratic Way?

By Mary R. Crawford

President, Women's Provincial Committee

Do you hear or read the broadcast by Solon Low, M.P., Sept. 11 in the "Nation's Business" series? His subject was, "Social Credit and the C.C.F.". His theme: "The Canadian Socialist organization preaches the doctrine of the Supreme State". Presumably to support this statement, he quoted the following from an article by Professor Frank Underhill (C.C.F.) in the Canadian Forum, August, 1947.

"In 1932 the leaders who launched the C.C.F. during the depression, conceived of socialism as an emancipating movement which promised to free men and women from the most oppressive tyranny of all—the economic regimentation and degradation that are caused by poverty, unemployment and insecurity. But since then the world has had a terrible demonstration of what organized state power can do when in the hands of fanatics who care for power alone. And it is foolish for socialists to pretend that there are no dangers in the extension of state activity which their program involves."



The Very Reverse

Now, I ask you, is that preaching the doctrine of the Supreme State? Surely it is the very reverse. Could anything be more honest, more straightforward, more democratic than for a C.C.F. leader to say publicly that we must be careful to see that the C.C.F. movement does just what its founders intended it to do. We must see that it does not get too heavy at the top as capitalism did in Germany and Italy. That is good preventive medicine in the body politic. That it can be done is illustrated by New Zealand, where the only freedom curbed is the freedom to exploit others.

Compares S.C. Leadership

Compare the leadership of Professor Underhill with the Social Credit propaganda build-up of 1935 and since. "Don't think, don't listen; don't reason; just believe." Did the Social Credit leaders advise the people that they were advocating policies beyond the power of the province? Did they explain the B.N.A. Act to the electors? You know the answer—twenty-five dollars a month.

Which is the more democratic—on the other hand, which is the more in the spirit of the Supreme State of a Hitler, to give the citizens the facts and treat them as intelligent people able to think things out for themselves, or to treat adult men and women as thirteen-year-olds?

Editor of Mr. Low

The attack on the C.C.F. by speakers at the Progressive Conservative convention were echoes of Mr. Low, a little fainter, a little smoother, but in essence the same. It is interesting to note that Social Credit has a candidate in the Algoma East federal by-election and the Progressive Conservatives have not. Are these incidents straws which forecast the way the federal wind will blow?

SOCIAL AND WHIST CALGARY, OCT. 16

CALGARY.—A social with games and Military Whist, similar to the very successful one held in the Labor Temple last March, is being organized for Saturday evening, October 16th, at 8 p.m. under the auspices of the Women's Council. Misses E. Patterson, A. Campbell, L. Lunam and Mrs. W. Price are in charge of arrangements.

Prizes Donated

Prizes for the games and whist have been donated, as well as the coffee and doughnuts. A nicely dressed doll, and a pair of towels, hand-embroidered by Mrs. J. Davidson will be auctioned.

The tickets are 35 cents. And may be obtained from members or by phoning H1490.

The large hall, at the Labor Temple, newly decorated and with modern lighting, is a cheerful place to hold, what we expect to be a very happy get-together for C.C.F. members and their friends. It is hoped that these friendly gatherings can be made monthly affairs during the coming winter.

—E.P.

N.S. C.C.F. Convention

At Halifax, Nov. 19-21

HALIFAX.—Plans for the annual C.C.F. Nova Scotia convention, to be held at Halifax on November 19, 20 and 21, were made at a weekend meeting of the Provincial Council at the Glace Bay C.C.F. Office. Highlights of the convention will be a discussion of a platform for the next provincial election, organizational planning, and adoption of a new provincial constitution.

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CONVENTION IN CALGARY, NOV. 18

If you are planning to attend the C.C.F. convention in Calgary Nov. 18-20, with a meeting of the candidates on the previous day, Nov. 18, it is well to think about hotel reservations.

The convention this year is to be in the Palliser Hotel. It will be preceded by the convention of Rural Municipal Districts and will be followed by the Wheat Pool convention. All this adds up to a job for the hotels.

It will be much simpler to write direct to Calgary hotels and make your reservation well in advance. If you do not do that, write to the C.C.F. office stating the accommodation you will require. While details will not be known until after the meeting of the board at Red Deer on Oct. 23rd, it is likely there will be a supper meeting either on the evening of November 18 or 19.

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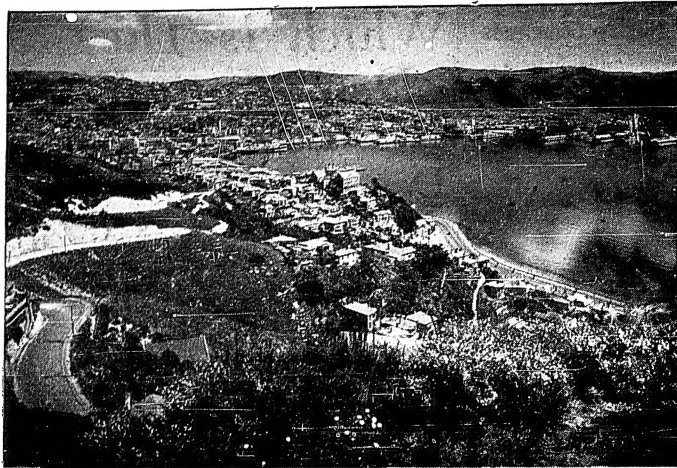
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"The Family Man's Heaven"

By Maurice Kitching

"THE family man's heaven" is New Zealand, according to Cecil Field, an English author and journalist who has toured the world (including Canada) with his eyes open.

His impressions are delightfully set out in the book, "I Always Was Lucky", from Macdonald & Co. Ltd., London, publishers. In it he describes life in Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.



Things what he says of New Zealand:

"I am more impressed by New Zealand than any I meet country I have seen. If I meet anyone who is thinking of emigrating, I shall tell them to think about N.Z., if they are young enough to be adaptable and old enough to have decided what they most want in life is a home and children, with security, in a pleasant land with a good climate.

"There is more variety of beauty here—lakes—and rivers, rolling hills, rich plains, snow-capped mountains, forests, island-strewn bays and pleasant beaches than there is in the same compass anywhere in the world. And the climate is the nearest there is to an Englishman's ideal.

Kind and Comfortable

"More than that—though perhaps because of it—the people here have attained a way of life, a way of co-operation and compromise, that is kind and comfortable.

"A super social security scheme has been in operation for years. Co-operatives, unions, wages arbitration courts, systems of governmental controls, all curb enterprise, it is claimed. But it is admitted that they squash a powerful lot of ills, and if the Labor govern-

ment's opponents get into power most of them will remain.

Nobody Rich, Nobody Poor

"Nobody is very rich and nobody very poor. Remarkably few persons are rich enough to have large, servant-run houses . . . A remarkably large proportion of the people are rich enough to have comfortable houses, and to own or share a seaside 'beach', a kind of large hut, where they spend week-ends and holidays.

Comfortable Homes

"The houses, mostly bungalows, built of wood with roofs of iron or wood, are more spacious and better equipped than the English small house.

"New Zealand is not, like Canada, an exciting country. It is no country for the get-rich-quick, for those who want to take a chance, work like the devil, and make an amazing amount of money. It is no country for those who like big cities. The biggest here—Auckland—has only a couple of hundred thousand people.

"It is a country for those who want to be quietly comfortable. People here don't work terribly hard. They are not 'demented with the mania of owning things'. They value their five-day week, their long holidays, more than high wages.

Stand Better Chance

"N.Z. is about the size of Britain, but its entire population is less than Glasgow's, so there's plenty of room for people who like the N.Z. way of life. Young men who are capable of farm work stand a better chance of getting their own farm than they do in any other British dominion, but, even more than farm workers, N.Z. will welcome craftsmen and mechanics who can aid in building up its light industries.

"Above all, this is the ideal country for the girl who doesn't want a career, but merely a job to keep her in comfort and oppor-

tunity while she's looking for a husband. There is no doubt about the opportunity. The proportion of men to women is higher than in Britain, Australia or Canada. Until recently there were more women than men. There are more dances, socials and parties than anywhere else in the English-speaking world, and there are always plenty of men at them. (The pubs close at six) . . .

"In Canada and Australia I met a number of English men and women who bitterly regret having left home. I haven't met any here, although I have met several who came out here in the difficult pre-war years.

"One of them summed up N.Z. to me in this way: 'It's as near heaven as a family man can ever hope to get.'

"I believe that's about right," says Cecil Field.

Is Nominated

(Continued from page 1)

afloat that the Liberals are going to keep out of the contest, hoping to clear the way for a solid old-party vote behind the present Conservative member, Frank Lennard. Wentworth has been a Tory seat during most of its history, electing representatives of that party nine times in twelve elections. In the last provincial election a C.C.F. member was elected from part of the area.

Fluid Political Situation

Taking as his theme the "fluid political situation" in Canada today, Mr. Lewis said in his nomination speech that the C.C.F. "ought to emerge as certainly the second largest party, and perhaps the first", after the election next year. The Tories depended solely on their strength in Ontario, which was fast slipping from them in industrial areas, Mr. Lewis said. Therefore C.C.F. success hinged on "what we can do in ridings like Wentworth".

The world had proof of the merits of socialism in the good economic recovery of countries like Great Britain and Denmark, because of the strength of the socialist parties and the application of socialist policies, showed a sharp contrast to the poorer recovery of nations like France.

E. B. Jolliffe, Ontario leader of the C.C.F. gave a challenging picture of recent C.C.F. growth in the big central province.

Free Enterprise

(Continued from Page 4)

After the Chamber of Commerce, which has been in close touch with the negotiations with the C.N.R., had called the position of that company a "flagrant piece of bad faith", the great daily almost apologized.

In an editorial (not on the front page) on Oct. 2, the following appeared: "It is possible, too, that Mayor Ainlay allowed undue optimism to interpret the results of his conversation with C.N.R. officials.

"Certainly the very vagueness of the proposals announced by the mayor to the public should have indicated that negotiations had not got into the stage of detail."

Could Be the C.N.R.

Later on: "... In that sense the Chamber of Commerce is well justified in referring to the C.N.R.'s position as one of bad faith."

Of course, it could be that the C.N.R. has reasons for not making the extension. The letter from that company says: "A policy of rigid economy is being observed in an effort to break even on operations."

There is a demand just now for higher freight rates. This may be somewhat of a lever. Then, again, it may be time for retrenchment in the inevitable economic cycle of boom and bust under our great free enterprise system.

Expansion and Retraction

Since 1939, when war became certain, there has been a steady expansion of credit, production, capital plant, labor demand and use of consumer goods. But such periods have come and gone in other cycles. If the war scare in

15TH ONTARIO CCF CONVENTION OCT. 7

TORONTO (CPA)—The 15th annual convention of the C.C.F. Ontario Section will be held at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, October 7, 8, and 9. About 300 delegates are expected, representing every one of the 83 federal constituencies in the province. As this is the first assembly of the provincial organization since the June election, delegates will have the opportunity for the first time to meet the twenty-one C.C.F. M.L.A.'s elected.

High on the priority list is discussion of plans for the federal election campaign. The delegates will be asked to approve a program of expanded activities in the organizational field, particularly in rural Ontario, and mass distributions of literature, based on the party's first-term program adopted at the national convention in Winnipeg.

Berlin were to ease, the bust is here.

Fewer Cushions

C.N.R. trains may need more rods under freight cars and fewer sleepers and diners, more "jungles" than high-priced hotels.

Anyhow, why the smear at tempt? It was the C.N.R. that made the decision not to build the extension, not Ainlay.

Who is to be teacher's pet? Well, some regular guy, who will boost for private ownership of public need for electricity, gas, and mayhap transportation. Why not? It's good enough for the farmers.

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There's Method in France's Political Madness

By W. N. Ewer

London Daily Herald Diplomatic Correspondent

WHY IS IT that in France there seems to be a Cabinet crisis every few weeks, that Governments are no sooner formed than they fall, that no Premier can count on a sure majority in the Chamber?

To the ordinary Englishman this seems a sign that there is something fundamentally wrong, something "rotten in the State," a flippancy, an irresponsibility, an utter lack of seriousness.

He is worried, and a little irritated. For he wants to think of France as a stable and powerful factor in world affairs.

And if no French Government can be stable, how can France itself be stable? "Why this instability?" asks the Englishman.

Now the first point to make is that the Frenchman does not see it so tragically. Certainly if in Great Britain we had five Governments in a year we should feel that the political heavens were falling about our ears. But to the average Frenchman it seems nothing extraordinary. He is used to it. It has always been so, whenever France has had a Parliamentary Government.

The first time was the "Liberal Monarchy" from 1830 to 1848. There were 18 Ministries in those years. In the first 20 years of the Third Republic there were 28 ministries. Nor has the average varied greatly since then.

At bottom the reason for it is the democratic Frenchman's fear of dictatorship. The two Napoleons have never been forgotten, nor the fear of a third "Napoleon" quite exorcised.

Therefore a Government must never be too strong, or a Premier too firmly in the saddle. The Chamber—or Assembly—must always be visibly the master, making and unmaking Ministries as and when it chooses.

Ministry Goes

The power of dissolution—this is very important—is jealously withheld from the Government. If a British House of Commons defeats a Ministry, members must face the trouble and risks and expense of a new election. In France, if the Assembly defeats a Ministry it is the Ministry which goes. The Assembly remains—untouched and unaffected by the "Crisis."

And to the ordinary Frenchman that seems right. It seems to him

that the amount of "control" a British Prime Minister has over the House of Commons is a bit undemocratic and a bit dangerous.

As a famous French writer puts it: "Ministerial stability is only an advantage in moderation. . . The Minister must be kept on the alert by Parliamentary control and the threat of removal. Hence a certain instability of Ministers is more advantageous than not. The aim is to obtain a balance; and the French system of today is, in my opinion, not far from it."

M. Barthelemy, wrote that in 1919. But very many Frenchmen would say just the same today.

Coalitions

The many-party system makes, of course, for instability. French Governments are usually coalitions. They always have to depend on the votes of a number of parties and groups and are defeated because their supporters quarrel with each other.

We tend to a two-party system because voters in an election feel that the biggest issue is what sort of Government there shall be for the next five years. In the House the cleavage is between "Government" and "Opposition."

But in France neither elector nor deputy has to think in these terms. They are, in a way, freer. So each shade of opinion can be represented by a separate party or group. Local issues can, and do, play a much greater part in deciding votes.

In the French Parliament again members tend to vote as they see

fit (from whatever motive). Party discipline (except among the Communists) is far more lax. And again, to the average Frenchman, this seems right.

He feels that members of Parliament should be independent of any kind of government control, or any feeling of "loyalty" to a premier; that they, not the Ministers, are the masters. He finds our methods a little shocking and authoritarian, our majorities oddly subservient.

Not Democratic?

He thinks we are perhaps not quite "democratic." And the idea that a government can "appeal to the country" against a vote of the House of Commons he finds alarming. He really does believe in the supremacy of parliament.

Can this traditional French system work in present conditions? Is the independence of members getting dangerously near to irresponsibility? Has there got to be some change?

But that is another question. My point is that this power of parliament to make and unmake ministries every few months or weeks does not seem to Frenchmen so crazy or so alarming as it does to us.

It is the system the French are used to and understand. And to many of them it still seems an essential of Parliamentary democracy and a safeguard against "Bonapartism."

Banquet in Honor

(Continued from Page 5)

their acceptance and discharge of an active "good neighbor" policy.

Mrs. Spencer

Mrs. Henry Spencer has been a vigorous and undaunted fighter for a better deal for the farm and city women of Alberta and Canada. Her articles to the People's Weekly, to the Western Farm Leader and its predecessor, have been an inspiration to thousands of readers. Her energetic support of her husband in his lifetime of service has contributed in great measure to the success he has achieved in promoting worthwhile projects.

Public-Spirited

For many years a crusader for better farm conditions, Henry Spencer was three times the choice of the people of Battle River constituency as their representative to Ottawa. One of the best known of the nationally respected "Ginger Group", Henry was not re-elected in the 1935 Social Credit landslide. But he has since been as active as ever in the service of his neighbors and has been elected time after time to the school board and municipal council of his area.

Mr. Spencer has been chairman of the Alberta School Trustees' Association for several terms. He is a member of the senate of the University of Alberta and has worked in close harmony with the Alberta department of education.

Representative Committee

Arrangements for the supper and program are under the direction of a committee, members of which come from the many associations with which these families have been connected, and it is ex-

pected that representatives will be present to express appreciation of their efforts and to wish them the best in their future homes.

Tickets at \$1.50 per plate may be obtained from Ken Tory, Wainwright, who is acting as secretary for the committee, or from the C.C.F. office, Edmonton. Those wanting to attend are asked to contact Ken Tory, or the C.C.F. office as soon as possible so that arrangements may be made for catering. Cars will go from Edmonton and may be able to provide transportation for a limited number.

Co-ops Face Real

(Continued from page 1)

be deadly poison to both farmer and consumer co-ops.

The "fair taxation" slogan was thought up by high-priced propagandists employed by business organizations which back Williams' bill.

Are Growing Fast

Williams unintentionally paid a high tribute to the co-ops, and revealed why profiteering business men are worried. He told the Senate this:

"In 1939, co-operatives in the United States did a business of \$4 billions. In 1947, this had grown to \$14 billions. By 1950, it is conservatively estimated that the annual business volume of co-operatives will reach \$20 billions."

In another recent speech, Williams bitterly denounced all legislation designed to help farmers get fair prices for their products, some of which he buys and sells as a grain and livestock dealer.

NO HURRY—LOOKS
LIKE SMITH HAS
HIM STOPPED!



Socialism Is Inevitable

Fred Henderson Tells N. P. Finnemore

DURING MY delightful time and talk with Mr. Fred Henderson, of Norwich, England, I found him very far from pessimistic about affairs in general and although he expressed disappointment with the present actions of Russia, he felt that though recognizing the dangers of possible war, we should come through without having again to endure the awfulness of a third world war.

Russia, he said, had taken the line after the revolution, that the new order could only be set going, and afterwards kept going, by a comparatively few supporters until such time as it had become firmly established. When the rank and file of the people had come to the place where they were better able to understand affairs they could then be given the democratic right to take a full part in them, the Russians argued. The people of Russia had all government affairs in the political field carried out for them without the necessity of their taking a direct part in formulating policy, Mr. Henderson pointed out. It had therefore become very difficult for those in control to give up their dictatorial power and make the people themselves democratically responsible for their government. Besides, he explained, it is not easy for men who have exercised great power over a considerable period to be willing to relinquish it.

A New Age

Referring to progress he said, "our progress is not to be judged merely by talking and voting about it, because whether we like it or not, we are living in other surroundings than formerly. New powers have been discovered in the materials produced from natural resources. These are no longer only the things we need for our consumption but actually have become sources for the production of things themselves thus relieving us from much physical toil so that there is now no longer need for people to be someone else's hiredling in doing much of the necessary work of today."

Socialism Inevitable

"The powers of creation," he went on, "are making people scrap and do away with the property idea of the exploitation of the people. Things must become socialized. The scientific world has already brought about the revolution. The red revolutionists of today are the capitalists who

by their standing in the way of natural development of the revolution that has already taken place are holding up progress. Socialism has become inevitable."

Referring to nationalization, he said the nationalization of a single industry is not really complete nationalization even for that one industry. The nationalization of the railways only means the government operation of them for all of the other things that go into the being of a railway, the rolling stock, the rails, the steel, lumber, paint and so on and their manufacture are all privately owned. Until such time as the production of all the things needed for the running of a railway are nationalized, the railway itself will not in fact be actually nationalized but only a part of it.

The Meaning of Freedom

Mr. Henderson told me he was contemplating writing a book on the subject of freedom. He thought that the idea of freedom was being much misunderstood even by some of our own people. What we wanted to aim at was not freedom but justice. He thinks a new definition of freedom is needed.

The essential thing about freedom, he said, is that the weakest creature should be able to live uninjured and unafraid. Complete freedom means the rule of fear when the weak have to give way to the strong. The rule of complete freedom is the rule of the bully. Jungle rule means all afraid of everyone else. Every advance from the jungle towards civilization has meant the imposing of restrictions upon others and the extending of the rule of law. "There can be no right through pre-eminence might to inflict oneself on others," he said. "Only by the restrictions put upon liberty, is it possible to let people go about unafraid."

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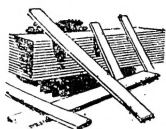
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EDMONTON

Trade Unionist In

(Continued from Page 1)

falling to nominate Drew in the by-election, they lost no time in making it known that they were staying out of the Algoma fight.

C.C.F. Trade Unionist

The C.C.F. candidate is Lorne Callahan, an A.F. of L. trade unionist working in a paper mill in Sault Ste. Marie. Mr. Callahan was the C.C.F. standard-bearer in the provincial election in June, and got the largest vote polled by the C.C.F. in that riding. Federally the riding is not as good for the C.C.F. as it is provincially, as a number of strong C.C.F. townships are removed. But the C.C.F. organization in Algoma East is convinced that it can put up a good fight, and can see no reason why the manoeuvre of the Liberals should be ignored.

King's Nominee

Pearson is King's nominee to team up with St. Laurent to get

Personal Stuff

(Continued from Page 1)
for them when they want it."

That was a new angle, and, as he explained it, an interesting and logical one. "I'm not telling you this just to be encouraging," my friend said. "There's a lot more to it than that. I believe you," he went on, "when you say that the C.C.F. was created as a political instrument to be used by the people to achieve certain desirable objectives. Well, the people of Alberta don't think they need it just now. But most of them would admit that they may need it in the not very distant future. Therefore if it was important to create the C.C.F. in the first place, isn't it equally important to keep it organized and ready for use, next year, or in four years, or ten years?"

This well-known man, who is not himself a member of the C.C.F., had, I think, gone to the heart of the matter. We of the C.C.F. are trustees of the principles upon which our movement is founded. What right have we to put any limitations of time or circumstances on our trusteeship? The people of Alberta have rejected the principles for which we are trustees? Yes, they have, so far. But suppose they feel differently next time, or the time after that or the time after that—and there is no C.C.F. because we have become tired, or discouraged, or just lazy? And if I hear you say, "The heck with it! Why should I give my time or money to keep something going that people don't want?"—I'll understand, because down through the centuries there have been men and women who have asked themselves that kind of question—and then carried on because there was something in them that compelled them to do the thing they knew they ought to do, even if they were certain that the reward would be discouragement or sacrifice, or even death.

And so, because I know the kind of people who are the trustees in this province of the principles for which the C.C.F. stands, I can assure my interested friend that they won't betray their trusteeship. The C.C.F. will be ready when the people want to use it. It will be a stronger, more effective organization, certain of its course, a useful instrument of the people's will. The calls upon the C.C.F. membership may be greater than ever, the need for sacrifice of time, and means even more imperative. But the calls will be met, the sacrifices made. I am sure of that because that's the kind of people who are in the C.C.F. in Alberta.

the Ontario vote in the general election, and eventually to inherit the Liberal leadership. But to the workers and farmers who vote in Algoma East, Pearson is just another old-party politician. To them, his record in Washington is meaningless, because it is unknown.

The Liberals however, have won the riding in the last three general elections with a very strong local man, now Senator Tom Farquhar. With a ready-made political machine based on patronage, they believe they can win again.

AUSTRALIA SEEKING GERMAN SCIENTISTS

MELBOURNE.—Australian universities, research centres and industrialists are seeking the services of more German scientists. Twenty-five Germans are now working under the reparations plan and 52 more are coming. A report from the Federal Division of Industrial Development, which controls the work of the Germans, says their work covers a wide field and should be of great benefit to Australian industry. The report adds that more Germans have applied for work in Australia.

Deifenbaker

(Continued from page 1)

munism; to the 'right' a short and bitter descent to oblivion."

There seemed no doubt in the minds of any of the delegates who milled through the Ottawa Coliseum last week that the "right" road was the right road. Ignoring the alarming precipitous finish pictured by their departing leader, they were prepared, or resigned, by the end of the first day of the Tory convention to vote en masse for the man who stands farthest "right" among potential candidates, Premier George Drew.

Hand-Picked

It was extraordinary to sample delegate opinion on this subject. It had been an open secret in Ottawa for weeks that the voting delegates from across the country were hand-picked by national and provincial pro-Drew party officials. Several press conferences at which Conservative leaders strenuously denied this "rigging" only seemed to confirm the suspicions of newspapermen, and there were other frank interviews on the subject with pro-Deifenbaker men like Karl Homuth, M.P.

The convention voted for Drew

because delegates were picked for that purpose. Ivan Sabourin, Conservative leader in Quebec and an avowed Drew lieutenant, personally appointed almost all the Quebec delegates. The convention delegates included 255 "at large"—appointed by provincial party officers. Over 150 of these come from Ontario and Quebec. There were three delegates also from each of the 255 (new) constituencies, at least 80 of which are unorganized and had their delegates appointed for them by the provincial officers. 60 of these constituencies are in Quebec.

John Deifenbaker, smiling bleakly, saw his sun descend and his second leadership attempt end in a pathetic total of 311 votes. Donald Fleming, Eglinton M.P., got 104.

"Drew Is a Winner"

I asked a young Charlottetown delegate why he was wearing a "Drew" button.

"Because Drew is a winner," said the young man confidently.

"They are saying that Deifenbaker, coming from the prairies, is more apt to be sympathetic to other parts of Canada besides Toronto," I suggested, quoting the Deifenbaker slogan-makers.

"Oh maybe, but he hasn't had

the experience that Drew has," said the bright young man from Charlottetown. "Drew is a winner."

Mercifully, I didn't mention High Park. Big, bronze George was having his day, with happy delegates chanting "Drew! Drew! We're all for you!" up and down the town. And who was I to stem the rush of the Conservative party to oblivion?

Drew Progressive Tag

The editor of the Globe and Mail (Toronto) with obvious satisfaction described George Drew as "the very acme of what a good Conservative should be." With an air of relief the Globe and Mail thus drops the "Progressive" tag which made editorial writing difficult in recent years. When Drew polled 827 out of 1242 votes at the Progressive Conservative convention, becoming leader of a party who widely, up and down the land and even in the convention corridors, said John Deifenbaker was a "better man," the anxious politicians were out and Reaction, arrogant and unashamed, was in.

Drew dissipated the last nonsense about "progressivism" in his acceptance speech to the convention.

What Labour Leaders say: about Canada Savings Bonds

"Canada Savings Bonds have each year proved their value and their popularity with wage earners throughout Canada. Employees are always interested in building for the future and securing protection against unexpected emergencies. Regular saving for the purchase of Canada Savings Bonds of the third series can make an important contribution to such a program. We recommend particularly the Payroll Savings Plan under which such purchases can be made through deductions from pay, the most convenient and effective method of making savings grow."

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